

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE  
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,  
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. IV.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1792. [3d. single.] [No. 174.]

To be sold, or otherwise disposed of,  
**ABOUT 600,000 ACRES OF LAND,**  
in the Counties of Monongalia, Har-  
rison, and Randolph; a considerable part of  
which is convenient to the Patowmack, and  
all to the barabie streams of that country.  
The quality of these lands is various, and,  
although I will not exaggerate them by eul-  
ogy, I can affirm that their fertility will prove  
superior to the language expectation of those  
who have not been in the country. I am  
led to this advertisement less by a desire to  
sell the lands than to raise a sum of money,  
less in amount than one fourth of the present  
value, and small, indeed, compared with the  
prospects fairly to be calculated from fertility,  
increasing population, natural internal  
advantages, and those which prevail them-  
selves, from the navigation of this river, and  
the Federal City. On the aforesaid lands  
there are log-cabin in abundance, iron-ore,  
mineral coal, and many excellent situations  
for water-works, to conveniently situated  
that iron may either be conveyed to the  
lower regions of that extensive country en-  
tirely by water, or to the Patowmack, at the  
distance of 60 or 70 miles portage. A man  
of an enterprising turn, possessing funds, who  
wishes to embark in an object of this kind,  
will never have a more favourable opportu-  
nity. To such an one, who will devote his  
attention thereto, I will sell a partial interest  
in the whole, either of one fourth, one third,  
or one half, on very advantageous terms.  
By the people of Hamilton County I have  
been followed to elect an Iron-Work; the  
situation of which would be free from Indian  
danger, and a large tract, on a boatable stream  
of the West Fork, about 35 or 40 miles  
above Morgantown, which abounds with  
wood, ore, coal, and excellent arable land;  
but a design of that kind requires a consider-  
able capital in cash, or merchandise, and the  
eye of the owner; the want of the first, &  
necessary engagements elsewhere, have, and  
will prevent me; therefore I am disposed  
either to sell the tract entirely, or to associate  
some person in a plan, which I think ex-  
tremely favourable, and to which the Inha-  
bitants of that country will give every aid  
in their power.  
They who may incline to adventure, are  
requested to direct to me, at Richmond, Up-  
on each application, I shall particularize the  
different tracts of land, their situation & prop-  
erties.

HENRY BANKS.  
Richmond, Virginia, Nov. 20, 1792.  
172-1.1.1.

Colchester, Oct. 20, 1792.

A List of 10 Hogheads

**TOBACCO,**

Remaining in Colchester Warehouse over a  
year, which will be sold at January Court,  
1793, if not brought in before and re-in-  
spectured; viz.

IS 1049, 1066, 96, 910, inspected June 28,  
1792, by John Sexton.  
IB 12, 1158, 133, 1055, inspected Oct.  
23, 1792, by John Booy.  
UV 149, 1100, 129, 971, inspected Feb. 27,  
1791, by Uriah Veimillion.  
WF 92, 1105, 100, 1005, inspected Jan.  
21, 1790, by W. m. Fairfax.  
IF 857, 1056, 108, 948, inspected May  
22, 1793, by John Felkin.  
ET 1081, 944, 112, 832, inspected June  
29, 1790, by Edward Taylor.  
RW 1083, 1062, 112, 957, inspected June  
29, 1793, by Robt Wright.  
IF 856, 1109, 130, 976, inspected May  
22, 1790, by John Felkin.  
IP 140, 892, 161, 728, inspected Feb. 18,  
1791, by John Pell.  
IB 44, 1007, 120, 887, inspected Feb. 3,  
1791, by John Belle.  
BAYLY & STONE.

**THE Partnership of George Stovin,  
and Joseph Lewis, jun.** carried  
on at the Gum Spring, in Loudoun County,  
under the firm of *Joseph Lewis, jun.* was  
dissolved, on the 10th inst. by consent of  
the parties. All debts due to, and by, the  
said concern, will be settled on application  
to *Joseph Lewis, jun.*

GEORGE STOVIN,  
JOSEPH LEWIS, jun.

H. E. The business of Lewis, jun. was  
carried on at the above place by Joseph Lewis,  
jun. and Charles Stovin, under the firm  
of *Lewis & Stovin.*

L. LEWIS, jun.  
C. STOVIN.

38. Wanted, on hire, a horse, or  
two. Inquire of the Printers.

## A CAUTION.

**WHEREAS** a Mr. Edward Rice, of  
Norfolk County, did, about the 25th  
of December, 1780, sell and assign to me a  
number of Bonds & Notes, which were pay-  
able to Dr. Savage, amounting to about one  
Thousand Pounds, including the interest due  
thereon, for which I paid him a considera-  
ble sum in specie, and gave my Bond, with  
*Alexander Henderson & Co.* security, for  
about one Hundred and Twenty Pounds  
more, to be discharged in Crop Tobacco, at  
20s. per hundred, which Bond became due  
the Spring following, I received this, on  
presenting the Bonds and Notes for payment,  
I discovered there was but very little due on  
them & informed Mr. Rice of it, who prom-  
ised to lend me my Bond, but it has never yet  
come to hand—I therefore forewarn all per-  
sons from taking an assignment of the said  
Bond, as I will not pay it until the said Rice  
makes good the Bonds and Notes assigned  
to me, which he is bound to do by a special  
written contract.

SAMUEL BAYLY.

Colchester, Oct. 5, 1792. 172-3w.

**STOLEN**, or **RAYED**, from the commons  
of Alexandria, about the first of last  
April, a dark bay Horse, four years old, about  
14 hands high, he is neither docked nor brand-  
ed, he has a small dent on one of his but-  
tocks, occasioned by the kick of one of some  
horses; I believe he has a few white hairs  
on one of his hind heels. Any person bring-  
ing him to the subscriber, shall receive *Four  
Dollars* Reward, and if *Eight Dollars*  
for the Thief, on his conviction.

THOMAS REEDER.

Alexandria, Nov. 14, 1792. 172-3w.

## TO BE SOLD.

On the 10th of December,  
A Valuable LOT of GROUND, on Ram-  
sey's Wharf, adjoining the Lot lately  
purchased by Mr. Finlay—also two valu-  
able LOTS on Water Street. Conditions  
of Sale, &c. will be made known on the a-  
foresaid day, by

W. RAMSAY.

Alexandria, Nov. 15, 1792. 172-3w.

## JUST RECEIVED, LAW'S

**COLLECTION OF  
SACRED MUSIC, SELECT HARMO-  
NY, RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC** 4th  
Edition, with the addition of a new Sheet,  
containing a variety of particular Metres—  
also a Collection of Hymns and Tunes—  
Daily expected, the **MUSICAL MAGA-  
ZINE**, a periodical Publication, No. 1—  
to be sold on account of the Author, by  
**THOMAS VOWELL**, at his Store, in Fair-  
fax Street.

A large and general Assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
At the most reduced prices, and good  
**Red PORT & MADEIRA WINE,**  
By the quarter-cask or retail.

Alexandria, Nov. 6, 1792. 172-3w.

(Returned August Court, 1792.)

**TAKEN UP**, by Benjamin Boham, a  
dark bay MARE, about 14 hands 3  
inches high, a natural trotter, lately shod all  
round, appears to have been docked, not  
branded, has one white spot on her back,  
a few white hairs in her forehead: she has  
a defect in one of her eyes, is supposed to be  
8 or 9 years old last spring. The said Mare  
had on, when taken up, a Saddle and Bridle  
of the following descriptions, viz. a hogskin,  
double-skinned, plated bolles, new-turkey-  
leathers, seems to be lately padded, and  
bound with pale red plush; to which is a  
deep blue cloth, with a Kerseymire binding:  
The said bridle is a curb. Appraised the  
above-mentioned Mare to £10.0.0, and  
the Saddle and Bridle to £3.0.0.

(Copy.)

Tette, C. BINNS, C. L. C.

172-3w.

**THE** subscriber hereby informs the  
Public, that he hath rented a large and con-  
venient Warehouse in the Town of Alexandria,  
adjoining to *Stevens & Lawton's*, and will  
store and sell Flour for a commission of two  
per cent.—Those who favour him with their  
custom may be assured that the utmost ex-  
ecutions will be practised to render them  
satisfaction, by their respectful friend.

ELISHA JANNEY.

Alexandria, Nov. 5, 1792. 172-3w.

## TO BE SOLD.

In Alexandria, on the tenth day of Decem-  
ber last, if said, the next fair day,  
**THE MEDICINES, SHOP FURNI-  
TURE, and SURGICAL INSTRU-  
MENTS,** belonging to the estate of Doctor  
*William Brown*, deceased.

At the same time and place will be ex-  
posed to sale, a very large and valuable  
LIBRARY of BOOKS, consisting of about  
one thousand volumes, on various subjects,  
particularly History, Divinity, and the Clas-  
sics; also a well-chosen Collection of the  
most approved MEDICAL BOOKS, most  
of which are entirely new.—Catalogues of  
the Books, &c. may be seen by applying to  
Mr. James Russell, of Charles County, Mary-  
land, or to

CATHARINE BROWN, Executrix.

Alexandria, Nov. 7, 1792. 172-1. d. l.

Will be sold, at Public Sale,  
For ready Money, on Thursday the 13th of  
December next, at the Plantation of the  
late *William Smallwood*, Esq'r, deceased,  
at Passapatan.

**ABOUT 30** likely NEGROES, consist-  
ing of Men, Women and Children:  
And on Thursday the 20th of the same  
month, at his late Plantation, in Culpepper  
County, near Normond's Ford, on Rappa-  
hannock, will be sold, on the same terms, 13  
valuable NEGROES: 12 of which are like-  
ly Men and Boys, all late the property of the  
said *Smallwood*, deceased.

THE ADMINISTRATRIX.

November 1, 1792. 172-1. d. l.

## Eight Dollars Reward.

**RAN AWAY**, about the end of Septem-  
ber last, from the subscriber, living in  
Charles County, Maryland, a lively, young,  
country-born NEGRO WENCH, about 19  
years of age, called *MILLEY*. It is uncer-  
tain how she may be dressed, as she had with  
her a white country cotton jacket and petti-  
coat, and a striped do. She has been seen,  
since she absconded, dressed in white. It  
is supposed she made for Virginia, where, she  
has been heard to say, if she could only re-  
main one year, she should be free. She is ve-  
ry smart and sensible. I will give the above  
Reward to any person who may take her up  
in Virginia, and have her secured in gaol, &  
notice given me; or if brought home, reason-  
able charges for the same; and if taken up in  
Maryland, the sum of *Three Dollars*, and  
reasonable charges, if brought home.

GEORGE HARGRAVES.

Maryland, Charles County,  
Nov. 1, 1792. 172-6w.

City of Washington, Nov. 5, 1792.

**THE** Commissioners of the Federal  
Buildings will contract for the follow-  
ing quantity of *best yellow Pine Flooring-  
Plank*, to be delivered at their wharf, in this  
City, by the first day of August next, viz.—  
10,000 feet, 32 feet, in length, 5 inches wide,  
and 1 1/2 do, thick—20,000 feet, 30 feet, in  
length, 5 inches wide, & 1 1/2 thick—20,000  
feet, 25 feet, in length, 5 inches wide, and 1 1/2  
thick—10,000 feet, 20 feet, in length, 5  
inches wide, & 1 1/2 thick—to be free from sap  
and knots—the logs to be quartered, and the  
boards taken out. They will also contract  
for 150,000 feet of *Northern, clear, white  
Pine Plank*—one half of inch thick, one  
fourth of 1 1/2 inch thick, and the remaining  
fourth of two inches thick. Proposals, for-  
warded to *John M. Gamt*, Esq. George-  
Town, Patowmack, by the first day of Ja-  
nuary next, will be duly attended to.

172-1. 1st Jan.

## A Dwelling-House and Warehouse TO LET.

**THE** house is 28 feet 4 inches in front,  
40 feet deep, and three stories high,  
well and substantially built, with a kitchen &  
smoke-house adjoining, and an extensive dry  
cellar, of eight feet depth, under the whole,  
except the smoke-house, accommodated with  
a yard, stables and a carriage-house.

The warehouse is three stories high, of stone  
to the height of two stories, and divided into  
twelve apartments, all private, of which one  
is a counting-room. There are offered to be  
rented, and any part of the subscriber's va-  
cant ground, of which he is willing to dis-  
pose of some lots on Water, Patowmack, Uni-  
on, or Wolfe Streets, by an absolute sale.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

Alexandria, Sept. 13, 1792. 164-1. l.

Blank Manifests, and the Law  
for the regulation of Seamen, to be  
had of the Printers.

## Fairfax, &c. WILLIAM HERBERT, Gent.

One of the Justices of the Peace, for said  
County.

To all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables,  
and Headboroughs, within the Common-  
wealth of Virginia,

GREETING:

**COMPLAINT** being this day made to  
me, upon oath, by *Joseph Thomas*,  
Gaoler of said County, that *David Griffith*,  
alias *John Griffith*, who was committed to  
the gaol of said County for want of Bail, at  
the suit of *Jesse Stams*, in an action of tres-  
pass, did, on the night of the 4th inst. make  
his escape out of the gaol of said County, and  
is now going at large—there are therefore,  
in the name of the Commonwealth, to will  
and require you, and every of you, in your  
respective Counties, Towns and precincts, to  
seize and retake the said *David Griffith*, alias  
*John Griffith*, & him, to retaken, to commit  
to the prison, where debtors are usually kept  
in the County, where he is to retaken, and  
deliver him to the keeper thereof, together  
with this warrant, hereby commanding and  
requiring the said keeper to receive him,  
the said *David Griffith*, alias *John Griffith*,  
and him safely to keep, in the said gaol, until  
a certificate, under the hand of the Clerk of  
the Court of the said County, that he, the  
said *David Griffith*, alias *John Griffith*, hath  
given Bail in said suit, be delivered to you;  
and to return this warrant to the Court of  
the said County of Fairfax, pursuant to the  
act of Assembly in that case made and pro-  
vided.

Given under my hand and seal, this 6th  
day of Nov. 1792.

W. m. HERBERT, (Seal)

172-2w.

## G. Sweeny & Co.

Most respectfully inform their friends and  
the public, that they have just received  
A large and elegant Assortment of

## Fall Goods,

And are now opening them for Sale, at their  
Store, in Prince-Street, next door to Col-  
Hoot's—Among their assortment are the  
following articles, viz.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Superfine broad<br>cloths,<br>Common and forest<br>ditto,<br>Elastic stripes,<br>Beverets and cassi-<br>mers,<br>Plain and striped<br>coatings,<br>Burgonzurmes,<br>Rose blankets of all<br>sizes,<br>Striped & point do.<br>Green & fancy rugs,<br>Coverlids,<br>Spotted swanskin,<br>Green, yellow, and<br>white flannels,<br>Green & white half<br>thicks,<br>Negro cottons,<br>Scarlet cloaks,<br>Yarn stockings and<br>mitts,<br>Velvets, corduroys,<br>thicklets,<br>Royal ribs, sattines,<br>jeans and fustians,<br>Moreens and lab-<br>areens,<br>Calimancoes plain &<br>ribbed,<br>Bombazets & wild-<br>bores,<br>Bird ticks, apron and<br>shirting checks,<br>3 7-8 and 4-4 Irish<br>linens, Irish sheet-<br>ing,<br>German and Irish<br>dowls,<br>German oznaburge,<br>Worsted and cotton<br>hole, silk & worsted<br>do.<br>Patent worsted do.<br>and silk do.<br>Silk; cotton & linen<br>handkerchiefs,<br>An elegant assort-<br>ment of calicoes,<br>chintzes & muslins,<br>Printed & tumbled<br>cassimer shapes,<br>Toilet and velvet<br>do. | Castor and felt hats,<br>Childrens coloured<br>ditto,<br>Ladies and gentle-<br>mens gloves,<br>Ladies shoes and<br>slippers,<br>Ribbands and tasses,<br>Jaconet and book<br>mullin,<br>Muslin & lawn hand-<br>kerchiefs and a-<br>prons,<br>Plain, striped & tam-<br>booured cravats,<br>Cambricks and long<br>lawn,<br>An assortment of<br>buckles & buttons,<br>Penknives and clasp<br>ditto,<br>Pocket & dressing<br>looking glasses,<br>Playing cards, ink-<br>powder, writing-<br>paper and quills,<br>A handsome assort-<br>ment of queen's<br>ware,<br>They have also for<br>sale,<br>West-India & New-<br>England Rum,<br>Old Madeira and<br>Sherry wines,<br>Port, Lisbon & Ma-<br>laga do. in quarter<br>casks,<br>Philadelphia bottled<br>porter,<br>Loaf & brown sugar,<br>Coffee & all sorts of<br>teas, &c. &c.<br>With several other<br>articles too tedious<br>to enumerate, which<br>they are determined<br>to sell at the most<br>reduced prices, for<br>cash, country pro-<br>duce, and old con-<br>tinental money. |
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Alexandria, Oct. 17, 1792. 169-1. f.

Messrs. HARRISON & BOND,

It may, perhaps, be imposing a disagreeable task on you to request you to insert in your Paper any observations tending to reflect on the fraternity of Printers; But, as the Editors of an impartial Gazette, I presume you will not think proper to reject them.

It appears to me that most of the Printers throughout the continent, in selecting and detailing their political intelligence, seem to have forgotten on which side of the question they stood; or that, where they have taken a side, it has generally been the wrong one.

I remember that, during the late war, (for, however unfashionable it may be, I cannot help looking back a little) the Printers on each side were very warmly engaged; and (I say it without any disparagement to the profession) made no scruple to lie against each other for the furtherance of their respective views; & every body knows the effect which the judicious management of a Newspaper has on such occasions. I would not be understood to recommend a similar practice at present, even if the same necessity existed. But I think that Printers should not entirely forget the country in which they live; and, in their choice of paragraphs, might reasonably be expected to give a preference to those most congenial to our circumstances and government. But it has given me pain to observe that our News is British News, our observations are British, and that every occurrence in the political sphere is related in the same manner as if we were still dependent on that kingdom.

If the British arms have been successful in any part of the world, we have their own exaggerated accounts palmed upon us by our patriotic Printers; and have lately had announced to us, in capital letters,

"THE CAPTURE OF SERINGAPATAM,"

"AND PEACE WITH TIPPOO SAIB!"

Whether this seeming predilection for a country, from which we have always received evil, and can never expect any good, is the effect of chance—whether it is to be attributed to the inundation of British Emigrants, who have poured in upon us, and condescended at once to amend our government, enlarge our commerce, and refine our manners; or from whatever cause it may have proceeded, I think it is not very consistent with that honest partiality which every man ought to entertain for his own country. But in no instance is the fault, of which I complain, more striking than in the accounts which we receive of the proceedings in France, and the reflections to which they give rise. From every paragraph on the subject in our Papers, it might fairly be inferred that we were in this country directly opposed to the views of the people of France in endeavouring to obtain a government by representation; and that we considered the government of England (which the people there have the folly to boast of) as the most free and perfect system in the universe. But I am far from wishing to throw the whole blame on the Printers—I rather fear that the contagion has spread more universally; that we have forgot the freedom which we have obtained, as fully as we have those who procured it for us; and that, while the people of England are Slaves and think themselves free, we are living under a free and equal government without knowing, or caring for, the blessings that we enjoy.

We have run from one extreme to the other; and the British Ministry, if they had known our tempers, might have gained more by the arts of peace than by the terrors of war.

While they opposed us, we were stubborn; but, if we ever had any resentment, or felt for the injuries and insults which were so plentifully heaped upon us, we have lost all sense of them now, and receive our former enemies with infinitely more cordiality than we think it necessary to show to our own citizens. I would not be understood to recommend an improper degree of resentment, or a departure from the rules of civility and the rights of hospitality, which are necessary to be attended to in a commercial country.

Our conduct, in such situations, must often depend on the characters and behaviour of individuals, which draw off our attention from more important circumstances. But I am ferriously of opinion that our constant and confidential communication with British Emigrants, who (though they think it advisable to live under our free government) come abroad with, and disseminate, the utmost predilection for their own despotic administration, has a tendency to weaken our republican principles, and to detach us from the manly and noble sentiments which induced us to despise, and throw off, the tyranny of a King, and to establish our government on the basis of equal rights and liberty. The habitual prejudices, under which we were born and bred, with respect to the British Constitution, are difficult to be got rid of; & there are too many amongst us instructed with the administration of our own government, who are founding forth the praises of liberty; and, at the same time, adopting their principles, language, and customs, with regard to the Revolution in France. It is not to be wondered at that the nobility and the dignified clergy of England, who approve the present order of things, and wish to maintain their seats on the estates whom they have long, & so successfully, ridden, should tremble at the present enlightened period,

and should dread the influence of revolution principles on their own establishments. But what shall we say when we see our own citizens expressing sentiments in direct repugnance to the rights which they themselves enjoy, and, in conjunction with our most inveterate enemies, executing a struggle for freedom that does honour to the human heart?

The violence, the ferocity, and (I will admit) the cruelty which have been exhibited by the populace in France, have, in many well disposed persons, excited an abhorrence and indignation, which took full possession of the mind, and left it no room to reflect on the causes to which they owed their origin. But, if we suffer ourselves to attend to the events which have occasioned such extraordinary exertions, we must applaud the motives, however we may regret the excesses to which they have given rise.

The people of France might possibly have lived in safety and tranquillity for some time under the Constitution which was framed by the National Assembly, if its different functions had been faithfully administered, and the Emigrant supporters of tyranny had relinquished their opposition.

But when, in addition to the host of tyrants, by whom they were threatened from without, they found themselves assailed by treachery and corruption within—when the enormous amount of the civil list (which men, enlightened by freedom, cannot submit to for the most useful purposes) was perverted to the assistance of the common enemy—when the Constitution was violated by the King and his Ministers—to suppose that the people were on their parts bound to adhere to it, and to submit tamely to the loss of the small degree of freedom which they had just obtained—is an idea too childish and absurd to have the slightest influence on the minds of the people of America. What was our own situation prior to the late Revolution? It is certain that, notwithstanding the grievances of which we complained, we had not, under the law or any principles of government, then established, the shadow of a right to declare ourselves independent. Our right arose, & could arise only, from the principle which our Constitution recognizes; that government originates from the people—is founded in compact—and that they have a right, whenever its purposes are perverted, to reform the old, or establish a new one.

Upon these principles we fought and conquered—Upon these principles the people of France are fighting, and, as an American, I sincerely hope they will conquer.—But we must have lost sight of these principles, when we join the friends of England and its Constitution in lamenting & vilifying the many exertions which are now making to establish them in France. In short, Gentlemen, although, since our independence, we have by our own folly rendered ourselves as much or more dependent on the British than we were before—although we increase their revenue, and impoverish our own country, by the importation of their luxuries, I hope we shall stop there, and not vitiate our government either by the importation of their principles, by wholesale, or by having them retailed to us by the gentry who have, since the Revolution, so abundantly honoured us with their company.

A WHIG.

Maryland, Nov. 16, 1792.

## William Farris

Takes this method of informing the Public that he has commenced business in Calvert Street, nearly opposite to Water Street, WHERE HE CARRIES ON

## A Looking-Glass Factory,

In the several Branches, viz. Silvering and framing the plates, Carving and gilding the frames, Round and oval glasses framed and gilt. HE LIKEWISE MAKES Picture-frames of any dimensions, and to any pattern that may be required, with the members either plain or carved, black or gilt; also glazing of pictures; and pieces of work particularly attended to, so as to prevent the dust or insects from injuring them. Cabinet Work, of all kinds, executed in the neatest manner.

Orders, directed to said Farris, or Messrs. Thomas & James Irvine, Alexandria, will be punctually attended to.

Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1792. 174-274.

## ALMANACKS,

For 1793.

To be had at this Office.

Wanted at this Office an APPRENTICE to the Printing business. None need apply but such as are under 15 Years of age, and can read, write and spell well.

## FRANCE.

The following is the letter, written by the Electoral Assembly of the department of Puy de-Dôme to Mr. Paine.

Riom, Sept. 8.

"Thomas Paine—The Electoral Assembly of Puy de-Dôme, in its sitting has chosen you a Member of the National Convention. Your love of humanity, of liberty and equality; the useful works which have issued from your heart and your pen, to defend them; have determined this choice. It was received by universal and reiterated plaudits. Come, friend of man, increase the number of patriots in an Assembly, which is to fix the fate of a great people, and, perhaps, that of the human race.

"The time of happiness, which you have foretold for nations, is arrived. Come, do not deceive their wish.

(Signed) The Members of the Electoral Assembly of the Department of Puy de-Dôme.

LONDON, September 12.

M. de la Fayette has published, in the Leyden Gazette, the following address to the army lately commanded by him.

"At a time, when, after having concurred in two great revolutions, I enjoyed in retirement the success of my constant efforts for the cause of the people, the dangers of the country snatched me from a private life; I came in the midst of the applauses of the nation, to command the army which the King had entrusted to me; and the National Assembly, deigned, by the organ of its President, to say to me, 'We oppose to the enemies coalesced against us, the Constitution and La Fayette.' Since this period you have had the means of judging me. Your confidence shewed me that you approved my conduct; your friendship answered to the tender attachment which I had avowed to you. Happy to defend in the midst of soldiers dear to my heart, the principles to which my whole life has been consecrated, and the constitution which the national sovereignty gave us, I found in this resistance of a free people to so many efforts re-united against them, every thing that could satisfy my opinions and animate my zeal.

"You will remember, I fear, with uneasiness, that a turbulent faction, whose movements appeared to me to correspond with those of our exterior enemies, endeavoured to deprive us of that which makes the force of a free people, respect for the laws and fidelity to the constitution, which in this moment seemed to me to be our only point for rallying. My conduct was known to, and my opinions were shared by, you—my frankness animated more and more against me all the enemies of the constitution; but, whatever were there efforts and the menaces, the National Assembly, by a majority of two thirds, repulsed their absurd accusations heaped up against me. You know the violence offered the next day to the National Assembly; those exercised on the 10th of August against the King; the fate of Paris at the moment when the suspension of the King was decreed; the murders, the proscriptions which took place, not only during the battle at the Tuilleries, but even during the following days. I refer in this respect to the decrees of the department of Ardennes and of the municipality of Sedan, and to the few accounts which were suffered to pass, while all the papers, devoted to the Jacobin party, were circulated with profusion. It was evident, that the measures, taken on the 10th of August, were contrary to the constitution act, and that they were forced from the National Assembly. This conviction guided my conduct. The administrative bodies and the municipalities required you to renew the civic oath; the constitution has determined this oath, and ordered you to obey the requisitions of the constituted authorities. It was with regret that I saw a part of the army so far from the fulfilment of this duty, that I would have spared them the evil of refusing it. The pains taken to calumniate me in your opinion, have succeeded so far as to alienate a part of your confidence. On the other side, the commissioners of the National Assembly, who had accepted, on the 10th of August, the execution of the decrees which violence had snatched from them, deprived me of a part of my command from Dunkirk to Maubeuge; and they proposed equally to destitute me of that which united me to you, and to renew against me those accusations which neither the Assembly, the juries or the judges were any longer free to decide upon, in the state to which violence had reduced them.

"In these circumstances, and when the present faction directs itself principally against the true friends of the constitution, I ceased to be destined to fight at your head, and I could no longer hope for an useful death. What remained for me to do? To remove from you a general, whom you would be forbidden to obey, and to preserve to liberty a defender, whose inflexibility has merited for him, in this moment, the honour of being proscribed. I separate myself, therefore, from you; I separate myself, with a sentiment of grief, which it is, at least, sweet to pour into the bosoms of those of my companions in arms who have preserved for me their affection. I took, before setting out, all the measures which could answer to me for your safety; and I go far from my country, where a party reigns which proscribes me, far from the enemies coales-

ced against us, and whom I hoped to combat at your head, to taste, in my retreat, the consolation of a pure conscience and to form ardent wishes for the triumph of French liberty over all the factions who seek to enslave it.

(Signed)

LA FAYETTE."

This address was certified to the Editor of the Leyden Gazette by six officers of M. de la Fayette's late état Major, who left France with him, but who have been released from the prisons at Luxembourg. He is still in the fortress with M. M. la Tour Maubourg, Alexander Lameth, and Bureau Puzy, who appear to be distinguished by this rigour on account of their having been members of the constituent National Assembly of France. In their journey from Nivelles to Luxembourg, an Austrian officer late in the carriage with each person, and 30 hussars escorted the party.

The other prisoners remain for further orders, either at Nivelles, or Luxembourg.

Sept. 21. The Corporation of Dublin, in Common Hall, on the 4th inst. took into consideration the petition of the Roman Catholics, who claim a right to equal immunities and privileges with the Protestants. This petition the Corporation have rejected, as tending to overturn those principles on which the constitution is founded.

The question between the Protestants & the Catholics in Ireland is agitating with much vigour. The appointment of Delegates, by the latter, having been treated as illegal by some persons of considerable weight, the opinion of Mr. Butler and Mr. Buxton, two of the leading Counsel there, have been taken upon it, who have declared the measure to be one of the unalienable rights of the nation.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 13. "It is said that, in the course of last week, a subscription, amounting to three millions sterling, was completed among the Roman Catholic gentlemen and merchants of Ireland, for the purpose of purchasing lands in North America.

"The object of this purchase is said to be two-fold; first, that these lands may serve as an asylum, to which those people may retire, should they fail in obtaining what they now seem to consider as essential to the being of freemen—the elective franchise. The second object is, that they may be a source of profit, should their situation in their native country be made such as to induce them to remain in it.

"This measure of the Catholics, should it be carried into execution, must very deeply interest the national welfare. Nothing has occurred in Irish politics, within the present century, more worthy the attention of the politician and the statesman."

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10.

An obliging correspondent has favoured us with "The Star," a London paper, printed on the 28th of September, received by the ship Diligence, Captain Neil, who arrived in this port, on Thursday, in 38 days from Bristol. This paper contains little else than the proceedings of the National Assembly of France, on the last day of their glorious career, viz. September 21, and the proceedings of the NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, of the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th of the same month. These very interesting and important proceedings we have not time nor room to detail this day, but we have faithfully abstracted the substance of them, for the eager perusal of the FRIENDS TO THE RIGHTS OF MAN, VIZ.

The National Assembly, after an existence of one year, closed, in a cheerful and truly patriotic stile, by addressing the National Convention, of whom a sufficient number had that day convened, & resigning the great trust of the nation, the reins of authority, to their charge. In this address they felicitate themselves on the reception of those measures which they were driven to (by the perfidy of ONE MAN) for the preservation of 24,000,000 of people.—They mention the perils which France had experienced since the 10th of August, and the perplexity of their situation.—You are, they say, invested with the unlimited confidence of France; commissioned by it, to let its internal enemies hear the voice of its independence; authorized to chain at home the monsters of anarchy, and make every head bend under the protecting and avenging sword of the law.—The nation wishes for LIBERTY and EQUALITY.—By the aid of Heaven, you can soon give to Frenchmen LIBERTY, LAWS, and PEACE. These three emphatical words were inscribed by the Greeks, on the walls of the Temple of Delphos—Print them, with indelible characters, on the whole surface of the territory of France; and confidence, due submission, and durable happiness will be the blessed consequence. The Assembly decreed, that they would proceed in a body to the Tuilleries, and act as a guard to the Convention. Ye sons of despotism, is not this a test of patriotism, and does it not remind you of the great Cincinnati at the plough?

The convention entered Convention-Hall, at half past one on the same day, amid incessant plaudits, and proceeded to business: M. PETION, PRESIDENT OF FRANCE, to reside in the National Palace. After organizing the House, they proceeded to card-moos, but seemed all of opinion, that a quality should be observed; that their great business was, to free the people, by hurling

*Menarches to destruction*—they finally declared, that there could be no constitution, but that which is accepted by the people; that law must resume its empire; that territorial property, and the fruits of industry, are sacred; that they will concert the mode which the French people at large shall pursue, to manifest their opinions respecting the constitution, which shall be presented to them. They decreed, that those laws and powers which had not been abrogated or suspended, shall be provisionally preserved and supported, and that existing taxes shall be collected: M. Callot d'Herbois, just as they were about adjourning, rose and said, "There is one declaration, which ought not to be deferred, even until evening,—it is THE ETERNAL ABOLITION OF ROYALTY IN FRANCE. Some debate arose, but finally, the following decree was obtained—"THE NATIONAL CONVENTION DECREES, THAT ROYALTY IS ABOLISHED IN FRANCE."—*Vive la Nation!* &c. was vociferated from every quarter.

In the evening, three commissioners were appointed to inspect the works at the camp of Paris. M. Condorcet was appointed Vice-President. Officers of departments appeared at the bar, expressed satisfaction at seeing France delivered from the scourge of tyranny, and swore to discharge their duties with fidelity and punctuality. Three commissioners were appointed to inspect the ex-funds and treasury—several deputations were admitted, who congratulated and promised support.

On the 23d, decreed—1. That all public acts shall be dated, "The 12 year of the French Republic." 2. That the state seal shall be changed, and have for legend, "French Republic." 3. That the national seal shall represent a woman sitting under a bundle of arms, & having in her hand a pike, with the cap of liberty upon it, and on the exergue, "Archives of the French Republic." 4. That petitioners shall not be admitted at the bar, but during the evening sitting. Three commissioners were sent to enquire into the disturbances at Orleans, and to assist to quell them. It was decreed, after much debate, "That all the administrative and judicial bodies should be re-elected"—"That all judges may be chosen, without distinction, from among the citizens." The following letter, from Gen. Dumourier, was then read—"Last night, after making an attack of 8 hours, on the post of Kellenman, the Prussians, who lost many men, continued their march on the left. I shall not remain long in my present post, but follow the enemy, and, if they advance towards Rheims, I shall beat them in. I am perfectly satisfied with seven battalions of federates who have just arrived; they are perfectly obedient, and love discipline." Signed, Dumourier. A letter was read, announcing, that the enemy's force seemed bent towards Valenciennes.

On the 23d, commissioners report from Orleans, that order was restored. Decreed, that the military committee should have access when they pleased—that there shall be a committee of war, in two sections, to concert together. The conduct of Spain was discussed, and commissioners proposed to be sent for information. General Montequiou's conduct censured for having sent false information, &c.

On the 24th threats from the diet of Arau, were received by letter, to invade France. Gen. Dumourier has evacuated Chalons, by way of precaution. The day terminated by these two decrees—1st, "The French nation no longer acknowledges princes." 2d, "The national convention, in consequence, suppresses all appendages."

It would seem that Thomas Paine, author of "The Rights of Man," was a member of the French national convention. There is an interim of 18 days, in which we have had no accounts from Europe, viz. from Sept. 8 to 26; there have, doubtless, in this space of time, many important events taken place, which have not come to our knowledge, but which shall be faithfully narrated when received. From all that is come to hand, we have no reason to suppose, but that the citizens of France are very unanimous—that they are in a fair way of obtaining a good government of laws, and of not only defending themselves from the band of tyrants which have invaded their territory, but also of exterminating them from off the face of the earth:—Thus do they demand the good wishes and congratulations of every free people!

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.

Yesterday (Friday) the Members of the Senate waited on the President of the United States, at his own house, with the following Address, in answer to his Speech to both Houses of Congress:

To the President of the United States.

Accept, Sir, our grateful acknowledgements for your address at the opening of the present session. We participate with you in the satisfaction arising from the continuance of the general prosperity of the nation; but it is not without the most sincere concern that we are informed, that the reiterated efforts which have been made to establish peace with the hostile Indians, have hitherto failed to accomplish that desired object: Hoping that the measures still depending may prove more successful than those which have preceded them, we shall nevertheless concur in every necessary preparation for the alternative; and should the Indians on either side of the Ohio persist in their hostili-

ties, fidelity to the union, as well as affection for our fellow-citizens on the frontiers, will insure our decided co-operation in every measure, which shall be deemed requisite for their protection and safety.

At the same time that we avow the obligation of the government to afford its protection to every part of the union, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that even a small portion of our fellow-citizens in any quarter of it, should have combined to oppose the operation of the law for the collection of duties on spirits distilled within the United States, a law repeatedly sanctioned by the authority of the nation, and at this juncture materially connected with the safety and protection of those who oppose it; should the means already adopted, fail in securing obedience to this law; such further measures as may be thought necessary to carry the same into complete operation, cannot fail to receive the approbation of the legislature, and the support of every patriotic mind.

It yields us particular pleasure, to learn that the productiveness of the revenue of the present year, will probably supercede the necessity of any additional tax for the service of the next.

The organization of the government of the State of Kentucky being an event peculiarly interesting to a part of our fellow-citizens, and conducive to the general order, affords us particular satisfaction.

We are happy to learn that the high state of our credit abroad, has been evinced by the terms on which the new loans have been negotiated.

In the course of the session, we shall proceed to take into consideration the several objects which you have been pleased to recommend to our attention; and keeping in view the importance of union and stability in the public councils, we shall labour to render our decisions conducive to the safety and happiness of our country.

We repeat with pleasure our assurances of confidence in your administration, and our ardent wish, that your unabated zeal for the public good may be rewarded by the durable prosperity of the nation and every ingredient of personal happiness.

JOHN LANGDON, President pro tempore of the Senate.

To which Address the President was pleased to make the following reply:

I derive much pleasure, Gentlemen, from your very satisfactory address. The renewed assurances of your confidence in my administration, and the expression of your wish for my personal happiness, claim and receive my particular acknowledgements. In my future endeavours for the public welfare, to which my duty may call me, I shall not cease to count upon the firm, enlightened, and patriotic support of the Senate.

G. WASHINGTON.

Nov. 12.

The Speaker, preceded by the Sergeant-at-arms, and attended by the members of the House, waited on the President with the following answer to his address on the opening of the session:

Sir,

The House of Representatives, who always feel a satisfaction in meeting you, are much concerned that the occasion for mutual solicitation afforded by the circumstances favourable to the national prosperity, should be abated by a continuance of the hostile spirit of many of the Indian tribes: And particularly that the reiterated efforts for effecting a general pacification with them should have issued in new proofs of their persevering enmity, and the barbarous sacrifice of citizens, who, as the messengers of peace, were distinguishing themselves by their zeal for the public service.

In our deliberations on this important department of our affairs, we shall be disposed to pursue every measure that may be dictated by the sincere desire, on one hand, of cultivating peace, and manifesting by every practicable regulation, our benevolent regard for the welfare of these misguided people; and by the duty we feel, on the other, to provide effectually for the safety and protection of our fellow-citizens.

While, with regret, we learn that symptoms of opposition to the law imposing duties on spirits distilled within the United States, have manifested themselves, we reflect, with consolation, that they are confined to a small portion of our fellow-citizens.

It is not more essential to the preservation of true liberty that a government should be always ready to listen to the representation of its constituents, and to accommodate its measures to the sentiment and wishes of every part of them, as far as will consist with the good of the whole, than it is that the just authority of the laws should be steadfastly maintained.

Under this impression, every department of the government and all good citizens must approve the measures you have taken, and the purpose you have formed to execute this part of your trust, with firmness and energy; and be assured, Sir, of every constitutional aid and co-operation which may become requisite on our part. And we hope that, while the progress of contentment under the law in question is as obvious as it is rational, no particular part of the community may be permitted to withdraw from the general burthen of the country, by a conduct so irreconcilable to national justice as it is inconsistent with public decency.

The productive state of the public revenue, and the confirmation of the credit of the United States abroad, evinced by the loans at Antwerp and Amsterdam, are communications the more gratifying, as they enforce the obligation to enter on systematic and effectual arrangements for discharging the public debt as fast as the conditions of it will permit; and we take pleasure in the opportunity to assure you of our entire concurrence in the opinion, that no measure can be more desirable, whether viewed with an eye to the urgent wish of the community, or the intrinsic importance of promoting so happy a change in our situation.

The adoption of a constitution for the State of Kentucky is an event in which we join in all the satisfaction you have expressed. It may be considered as particularly interesting; since, besides the immediate benefit resulting from it, it is another auspicious demonstration of the facility and success with which an enlightened people is capable of providing, by free and deliberate plans of government, for their own safety and happiness.

The operation of the law establishing the post-office, as it relates to the transmission of newspapers, will merit our particular enquiry and attention; the circulation of political intelligence through these vehicles being justly reckoned among the surest means of preventing the degeneracy of a free government, as well as of recommending every salutary public measure to the confidence and co-operation of all virtuous citizens.

The several other matters which you have communicated and recommended, will, in their order, receive the attention due to them. And our discussions will in all cases, we trust, be guided by a proper respect for harmony and stability in the public councils, and a desire to conciliate more & more the attachment of our constituents to the constitution, by measures accommodated to the true ends for which it was established.

To which address the President made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN,

It gives me pleasure to express to you the satisfaction which your address affords me. I feel, as I ought, the approbation you manifest of the measures I have taken, and the purpose I have formed, to maintain, pursuant to the trust reposed in me by the constitution, the respect which is due to the laws—and the assurance which you, at the same time, give me of every constitutional aid and co-operation that may become requisite on your part.

This is a new proof of that enlightened solicitude for the establishment and confirmation of public order, which, embracing a zealous regard for the principles of true liberty, has guided the deliberation of the House of Representatives; a perseverance in which can alone secure, under the divine blessing, the real and permanent felicity of our common country.

G. WASHINGTON.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 22

Extract of a letter from a Member of the House of Delegates, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated Richmond, November 16, 1798.

"We have very certain accounts here of a raging Indian War upon our south-western frontier. Very distressing information has been received by several of the Members of the dangerous situation of their families; the most of them from that part of the country have gone home. Our Executive have transmitted accounts that have been sent them, to the President of the United States; and the Assembly passed a law upon the subject immediately, authorizing the Executive to direct such temporary defensive operations as will secure the citizens in that quarter, till their safety can be provided for by the general government. It is generally believed, at this place, that the southern Indians will unite with the northern, in carrying on hostilities against the United States—in that event, I apprehend our distresses will be manifold."

MARRIED—At Dedham, Massachusetts, Mr. JOHN B. DABNEY, of this Town, Merchant, to Miss ROSA LEWIS, of that place—At German-Town, near Philadelphia, on the 7th inst. Mr. ISAAC ROBERDEAU, of this Town, to Miss SUSAN BLAIR, of Philadelphia.

DIED—On Monday evening last, WILLIAM HUNTER jun. Esquire, of this Town. The benevolence of his heart and the hospitality of his manners, acquired him a very extensive acquaintance, and procured him the good esteem of all who knew him. — At George-Town, the 6th inst. much lamented by all her acquaintance, Mrs. GEDDES—She was an affectionate Wife and tender Parent.

Capt. GREENWAY'S MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.  
Ship Lancaster, Hodgdon, Bremin.  
Favourite, Brown, Cadiz.  
Fair American, Gamble, Philadelphia.  
Schooner President, Cahart, do.  
Richard & Edward, Wyatt, do.  
Sloop Thomas & Sally, Mitchell, do.  
Rofanna, Spencer, Norfolk.  
Betsy, Baker, do.  
Industry, Carr, do.  
Polly, Brown, New-York.

SAILED.  
Ship Bacchus, Venemon, Lisbon;  
Brig Ann, Brooks, Baltimore.  
Brayton, Harrison, For Orders.  
Schooner Industry, Cook, Boston.  
Zervah, Worth, Rhode-Island.  
Polly, Moore, Norfolk.

FRANCE! Americans let an example for you to imitate, in their revolt from Tyranny: But it has been reserved for Frenchmen to decide the most important question that has ever been agitated in the world. The annals of this earth afford no similar instance of a period so highly interesting to humanity. The great and glorious problem is about to be solved, whether mankind were born to be the eternal dupes and slaves of six or a dozen murdering tyrants; or whether the God of nature created the globe for the use of its inhabitants. The decision will be between men and Kings; between more than an hundred millions and a dozen persons. If France succeeds, the continent of Europe will be released; though of Europe, France alone, by the real equality of its inhabitants, as to knowledge and manners, is capable of enjoying perfect freedom. But it has become fashionable among a certain class of men to deprecate the very principles of liberty and equality, because some temporary effects have taken place in France from the confusion of the times. Let those who would condemn, first consider and enquire, whether these effects, as far as they have been unfortunate, are not derived from the treachery of those who expended the revenue allowed them by the new system, in endeavours to restore the old one? And if these effects are found to have been produced, what should result from the discovery but a confirmed abhorrence of the old system, and of that political creed, which invites men to crimes, by rendering their persons sacred, in contradiction to all sense, reputation, and the opinion of the world?

(Extract.)

When the barbarous nations of the north overran Europe, they obliterated almost every trace of science: A few Monks only were in possession of the seeds of learning, contained in the remaining works of ancient authors. When the day of knowledge again began to dawn, these manuscripts were held in great repute; and when printing was invented, copies of them were exceedingly multiplied. As these were then the sources of science, no man was esteemed learned, who had not studied the languages in which they were written. Such was their use at that time: Very different is their use at this day. By means of repeated translations, the treasures of the ancients have been laid open to the public view. Science, divested of mystery, would lose its value, and men of learning forfeit that respect which the vulgar owe to profound erudition, were it not that the philosopher, the scholar, the man of science in every department, hath taken care to borrow a profusion of technical terms from the learned languages, which throws a mantle of mystery over his profession, and covers the secret of his art from the admiring multitude: So that modern learning consists, not so much in the study of things, as in the knowledge of terms. The author of Hudibras very justly observes that

"All a rhetorician's rules  
Teach nothing but to name his tools."

This being the case, will any one pretend to say, that the Greek and Latin languages are of no use? What! Shall we call things by down right vulgar English names? Shall not the physician have his *paregorics*, and *antispasmodics*; his *lentsives*, and *sedatives*; his *antiphlogistics*, *cathartics*, and *diuretics*? Shall not the Lawyer have his *seri facias*, his *scire facias*, & *certioraris*? Or the divine his *latitudinarians*, *millenarians*, *jublaparians*, and *supralaparians*? Shall the chymist give up his hard words, and the botanist his technical terms, in the knowledge of which his whole science consists? Deploable will be the state of erudition, when this shall be the case! Knowledge, indeed, might encrease and become more universally diffused; but learning would be no more. We might then say, such a man is a man of *genius*, of *wisdom*, of *understanding*; but where should we find the man of *profound erudition*? One who would spurn at the simplicity of nature's works, and plunge in system, deeper than common sense could ever fathom?

(Extract.)

A Meeting of the Members of the St. Andrew's Society, is requested at the Council-Chamber, on Friday the 30th inst. at 9 o'clock, A.M. being the Anniversary Meeting, when it is expected the Resident Members will attend, for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year.

By order of the Managers,  
JAMES CAVAN, Sec'y.  
Alex. Nov. 21, 1792.

TO BE LET,  
*The Warehouse*

Occupied by the Subscriber.

JOHN GILL.

Alexandria, Nov. 22, 1792. 174—L. f.

## EARTHEN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber has lately, at a very considerable expense, erected a MANUFACTORY OF EARTHEN WARE in this Town, which he now carries on, on a very extensive plan, where Mechanics and others may be supplied on the shortest notice, and their orders carefully executed. He flatters himself that the quality of his ware is, and will constantly be, equal to any made in Philadelphia or elsewhere, and that his assiduity to please, and the goodness of his ware, will ensure him the patronage of all those who wish to encourage home manufactures. He has also for sale, at his house, the upper end of Prince Street, a large assortment of CHINA, QUEEN'S WARE, and GLASS.

HENRY PIERCY.  
Alexandria, Oct. 31, 1792. 171-t. f.

CONNECTICUT PORK, Newtown pipe and pearmain in barrels, loaf and lump sugar, coffee, train and sperm oil, dipped candles, white and brown soap, cheese of an excellent quality, post-paper, quills and ink powder, glass ware in small crates well assorted, stone lime, sheet lead, hyson and hyson skin tea, Madeira wine, sherry in casks of 20 gallons each, cotton & wool cards, low priced, small hangers, suited for bay-craft, with many other articles as mentioned in a former advertisement, for sale by MURRAY & WHEATON.  
Alexandria, Oct. 31, 1792. 171-gw.

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD

FOR apprehending and delivering to me, **WILLIAM BILLY**, who ran away the 18th instant, or securing him in goal, so that I get him again. He sometimes calls himself **William Henry**, he is about 38 years of age, 5 feet high, very thick made, small bowed legs, large feet, his complexion dark, a down look when confused, though in general a pleasing countenance. I believe he has lost one of his fore teeth below, his hair has been lately cut close, plays well on the fiddle, and took one with him; he is fond of liquor, carried with him 2 new white downies, and a new German ozenburg shirt, marked W, a light blue old great coat, with red cuffs and cape; a short light blue clothed coat, with red cuffs and cape; red waistcoat; a short fustian coat and waistcoat; a pair of dyed Russia drill breeches; a long skirted, green baize coat, with a red cape; a green striped manchester vest; a new felt hat; a pair of brown thread stockings (marked W) and new boots; besides other clothes I do not recollect. It is probable he will change his clothes; as he is well acquainted in *Baltimore*, *Alexandria*, and *Richmond*, it is likely he will get to one of these places and pass for a free man. All Masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned from receiving, or carrying him out of this state.

CATESBY JONES.  
Northumberland County, Virginia,  
October 21, 1792. 171-4w.

## Fall Goods.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
Per the Brig *Brayton*, Capt. *Harrison*, from *Whitehaven*.

A large and general Assortment of  
**Fall Goods,**

Which are now opening and selling by the piece and package only, on moderate Terms.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.  
Who have a few near GRATES, suitable for any room, imported in the above vessel.  
Alexandria, Oct. 1, 1792. 171-f.

Alexandria, October 24, 1792.

THE Books of accounts belonging to the late Partnership of **Dr. William Brown**, deceased, and **Dr. Gustavus B. Campbell**, having been put into my hands for collection, all persons indebted to the said Copartnership are again requested, without delay, to settle their accounts with Mr. **James Russell**, who is properly authorized to adjust them, and to give discharges; or with the subscriber, and no other person.

CATHARINE BROWN.  
170-t. f.

CHARLES RICHTER,  
Perukemaker & Hairdresser,  
Has for Sale, at his house, lately occupied by Mr. Ward,

A great variety of Cushions, Fillets and Brads, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.  
Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1792. 171-3w.

## APPRENTICES WANTED.

FOUR stout lads, from 13 to 17 year of age. They are intended for a Ship now building in Philadelphia, which will be launched in a month, and is intended to trade constantly from this port. None need apply, but those who can be well recommended. For terms apply to

WILLIAM HODGSON.  
Alexandria, Sept. 22, 1792. 166-t. f.

## George Hunter

HAS FOR SALE,  
At his store, on Fairfax Street,

Prime muscovado sugar in barrels; hals, of an excellent quality, in boxes; neat buckskin breeches; common do. for servants; joiners' planes of different kinds; German and Crawley's steel; pepper in bags of 70lb. each; coffee, hyson, and hyson skin teas; foal leather; superfine and second cloths, coatings and plains; elastic striped cloths and coatings; kerseymires of different colours; kerseymire vest patterns, tamboured, printed and bordered, & swans down ditto; twilled thickets and corduroys; royal ribs and satinet; silk hose; men's white and black silk gloves; lads' black ditto; patent, ribbed and plain worsted hose; neat coloured cotton, fall, and plaid ditto; fearnought, Negro cottons, half thickets & plaids; Irish linens; brown and white sheetings; Russia sheetings; Ticklenburgs; Bruffs, and German of naburgs; a neat assortment of calicoes, ribbons, fluffs, &c. &c. with a variety of other goods, too tedious to enumerate.

Wanted to hire, by the ear, two strong, healthy NEGRO LADS, of about 14 or 15 years of age.  
Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1792. 171-3w.

THE subscriber, having removed into that commodious house in Fairfax Street, next door to Mr. *William Herbert's*, late the dwelling-house of *Dr. Ramsay* wishes to accommodate a few genteel BOARDERS.

JOSEPH GREENWAY.  
A WOMAN, who understands cooking, washing and ironing, also a BOY, who can wait in a house, if properly recommended, will meet with encouragement, by applying to  
J. G.  
Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1792. 171-3w.

## JUST OPENING & FOR SALE, BY

**Isaac M'Pherson,**

At his store, on Shreve & Lawrafon's wharf: A CHOICE Assortment of BOULTING CLOTHS, of the best quality, which he purposed to sell on the most reasonable terms. He has also a few casks of STONE LIME, & some barrels of excellent NEWTOWN PIPPINS.

Alexandria, Oct. 24, 1792. 171-3w.

## A Farm wanted.

I WILL sell or exchange either altogether or in part, for Lands in this or the adjoining counties, a Lot of Ground on the East side of Union Street, containing 66 feet in front, and extending back to the River 120 feet, with the privilege of waiving to the channel. This Lot has the advantage of a 30-foot Street running from Union Street to the River, on the North side, next to Col. *Fitzgerald's* ground, and a 12-foot alley on the South, joining Mr. *Wales's*.

A purchaser who would improve the property speedily by building a Pier or good Warehouse, would be preferred, and to accommodate whom I can supply a quantity of trees, in a convenient situation, on very moderate terms. Apply to me near Newgate, to *Thomas Porter Esq.* or Mr. *Isaac M'Pherson*, in Alexandria, who will shew the lot, and immediately inform me of any exchange that may be proposed.

VALNTINE PEERS.  
September 10, 1792. 163-t. f.

## A STRAY HORSE.

TAKEN up, by the Subscriber, on the Virginia side of George-Town Ferry, in the month of June last, a brish bay Horse, about 14½ hands high, a fawn tail and mane; he paces, trots and gallops. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

DAVID GEDDES.  
George-Town, July 30, 1791. 171-3w.

For SALE or CHARTER,  
The AMERICAN BRIG

**NANCY,**

burthen about 250 Hogheads, about 6 years old, well fitted, and may be sent to sea at an easy expense. Apply to  
WILLIAM HODGSON.  
Alexandria, Oct. 8, 1792. 163-t. f.

## FOR SALE,

THE LOT and STORE-HOUSES, lately occupied by Mr. *Humphrey Barnes*, in Port-Tobacco. For terms apply to said *Barnes*, at that place, or the subscriber, in this Town.  
R. T. HOOE.  
Alexandria, May 9, 1792. 146-t. f.

## I WILL store FLOUR any length

of time, for six pence per Barrel, and in case I buy it, no storage will be charged. I have LANDS in Kentucky, which I will exchange for Lands in Hampshire, Frederick, Berkeley, Loudon, Fairfax, or Prince-William Counties.

R. T. HOOE.  
Alexandria, Sept. 12, 1792. 161-t. f.

## CIRCULATING-LIBRARY.

THE Citizens of Alexandria and the surrounding Country are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has purchased a large and valuable collection of BOOKS, consisting of upwards of 1,000 volumes, selected from the most approved authors, both ancient and modern, for the purpose of forming an extensive CIRCULATING LIBRARY, for the accommodation of all lovers of literature, the Arts and Sciences, or entertainment. Subscriptions will be received at the Store of the Subscriber, in Fairfax Street from all those Ladies and Gentlemen and are disposed to patronize so useful may be portan an institution. The Public up the assured that no books, tending to corrupt into morals of youth, will ever be admitted into the above mentioned Circulating Library;—on the contrary, every exertion shall be made to render it of general utility to the rising generations, by their most obedient, and very humble Servant,

JOHN LOCKWOOD.  
Alexandria, Sept. 26, 1792. 165-t. f.

## John Beatty

Begs leave to inform his Friends in Town and Country, that he has removed his Comb Manufactory, from St. Alph-Street to Fairfax-Street, at the Sign of the Comb, opposite Messrs. *Patten & Butler's* Store, where he manufactures Ivory, Tortoise-Shell and Horn into Combs, and other work as usual, and has likewise opened a small assortment of Wet and Dry Goods, fitdable to the season, which he purposed selling for Cash or Country Produce, and flatters himself that, by his assiduity to business, and low price of his goods, he will be able to give general satisfaction to all his kind customers.—He has also for Sale a quantity of excellent Herring by the barrel, and best Lampblack in papers.

P. S. Was stolen out of my shop, about the last of April, a very elegant, molley Powder-Horn, mounted with silver. As this horn was purposely made for a present, and has been viewed by a number of gentlemen in this and some of the neighbouring states, it is hoped, should said horn fall in their way, they will be kind enough to stop it.—Any person returning said horn to me, in good order, shall receive Two Dollars Reward, and if the Thief is brought to justice, Four Dollars.

I want a couple of smart Lads as apprentices to the Combmaking Business; also a couple of Journeymen—I purchase Ivory, Tortoise-Shell and Horns, and will give the highest price for good, clean Flax-Seed and Bees-Wax.  
J. B.  
Alexandria, October 8, 1792. 168-t. f.

## J. MURRAY & CO.

Inform all those concerned, that they have left the few accounts, yet unfettled in their Books, with Messrs. *Murrays & Wheaton*, who are ready to pay any legal demands against J. M. & Co. by whom it is earnestly solicited that all arrears due them, may be paid to Messrs. *Murrays & Wheaton*—who have for Sale, a MAHOGANY CHEST OF DRAWERS and DESK.

Alexandria, July 26, 1792. 157-t. f.

## J. RIDDLE & CO.

ARE NOW OPENING,  
At their Store, in King Street, nearly opposite Mr. M'Knight's Tavern,  
A general Assortment of

## FALL GOODS,

Received per the *Porubatan*, from London, & other vessels lately arrived at *Baltimore*;

Among which are  
Broadcloths; coatings; kerseys; half-thicks; fearnoughts; Kendal cottons; flannels; rose and duftil blankets; yarn and milled stockings; worsted, silk and cotton ditto; kerseymires and vest patterns; Russia and Irish sheetings; 4-4 and 7-8 Irish linens; German and British of naburgs; brown rolls and other coarse linens; scarlet and drab cardinals; a handsome assortment of lutefrings and muffins; with a variety of Manchester Goods; which will be sold cheap, by wholesale or retail.

They have also on hand,  
Rum in hogheads; coffee in barrels and bags; sugar in barrels; coarse and fine salt; hyson, hyson-skin and bohea teas; powder, shot and bar-lead, &c. &c.  
Alexandria, Sept. 26, 1792. 166-t. f.

On Monday 17th December next, will be offered for sale, at Frederickburg,

TWO hundred likely Virginia born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, of all ages and descriptions, on 12 months credit, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid. A moderate discount will be allowed for all ready payments. Messrs. *William Beale*, and *William Holburne*, are appointed my agents in conducting the sale.

JOHN TAYLOE.  
Mount-Airy, Sept. 16, 1792. 169-t. f.

The List of new Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the United States, for sale at this Office.

## Bryan Hampson,

At his STORE, in FAIRFAX STREET,  
HAS FOR SALE,

OLD MADEIRA WINE,  
Sherry do.  
Port do.  
Malaga do.  
Particular Teneriffe do.  
Lisbon do.  
Old Spirits,  
Hyson Tea of the best quality,  
Hyson-Skin do. do.  
Souchong do. do.  
Loaf and brown Sugar,  
Barley in bags, or per pound,  
Jar and Box Raisins,  
Sweet Oil of the best quality,  
Almonds and Filbert Nuts,  
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger and Nutmeg,  
White and brown Soap,  
Castile do.  
Best Velvet Corks, Fig-Blue,  
Lemons, and a great many other articles in the Grocery Line, which will be sold low for Cash.  
Alexandria, May 10, 1792. 145-t. f.

## ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

HAVE IMPORTED,  
By the *Colquh*, Capt. *James Tyndall*, just arrived from *Whitehaven*, in addition to their Importation per the *Brayton*, and now for Sale,

A Frith assortment of Woollens of every denomination: Irish Linens; Sheetings; Diaper; Hardware; Nails and Brads—7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, and 10 by 12; Window-Glafs; Wool and Cotton Cards; Gunpowder; Shot; Lead; London bottled Porter; Sail-Canvas; Candles; Soap; Seide-Twine; Felt Hats; Earthen-Ware; Mul-tard; Copperas; Castings, &c.

They wish to Charter, to any Port in Europe;

The British Brig **BRAYTON**,

Capt. *John Harrison*, burthen about 320 Hogheads of Tobacco—Also

The Brig **COLQUH**,

Capt. *James Tyndall*, a British Bottom, burthen 420 Hogheads.—Apply as above.

Alexandria, Oct. 8, 1792. 168-t. f.

## LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG

CREDIT.

FIVE hundred and seventy-three & three-quarter acres at Clifft, and 119732 at Catoctan. Reference being had to this paper under date of the 12th instant, a full description of these lands may be seen, and the terms, title, &c.

R. T. HOOE,  
CHARLES LITTLE.  
130-t. f.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Part-

nership of *Dr. William Brown* and myself, will please to make settlement with me; as I rendered, all the services done during that partnership, and no person can, therefore, so well ascertain their value. I shall immediately resume my practice in Alexandria, and will always be ready to attend any settlement proposed.

GUSTAVUS B. CAMPBELL.  
Dumfries, Oct. 1, 1792. 167-t. f.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, last night, from the subscribers, 3 Irish Servant Men, viz: ANTHONY M'GUIRE, by trade a Shoemaker, 20 years of age, about 6 feet 2 inches high, stout and well made, rather round shouldered, fair complexion, & downy look; had on, and took with him, a long light-coloured cloth coat and waistcoat, a pair of low linen trousers, & calfskin pumps; JAMES HUGHES, 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, long black hair, tied; had on, and took with him, an old white country-cloth coat, nankeen waistcoat, a pair of low-linen trousers; and new felt hat; he can write a tolerably good hand, and may probably have forged passes: JOHN CHAPMAN, by trade a Blacksmith, 21 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, short black hair, and smooth face; had on and took with him, a new gray coating jacket with sleeves, lined with green baize, jacket and trousers of the same, new felt hat, with a high crown, one new sheeting-linen shirt, and new shoes, tied with strings. Any person apprehending said SERVANTS, and securing them, shall receive Twenty Dollars if in the County; if out of the County, Thirty Dollars, or in proportion for either of them, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

SAMUEL OWINGS,  
DAVID SOUTHERLAND.

Baltimore County, Nov. 5, 1792. 172-3w.

THE Co-Partnership of *Rea and Hartley*, Coopers, being dissolved by mutual consent—All persons having any demands against said Co-Partnership are desired to bring them in for settlement.  
Alexandria, Nov. 7, 1792. 172-3w.

A variety of Blankets to be had at this Office.

Alexandria Printed by Hanson & Bond.